





# THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1880.

## THE GOVERNOR TO THE PEOPLE.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 28th, 1880.

To the People of North Carolina:

During the unusually bitter canvass that has been going on for the nomination for Governor I have tried to act in a becoming manner. I have remained constantly at the Capital; have been nowhere during the year and have not attempted to control the action of any man or community. I have been silent under the most unprovoked and malignant misrepresentations of my political record and the most unfeeling sneers at the crippled condition of my helpless right arm.

Taking courage from that silence, my enemies have proceeded to attack my personal integrity, finding a convenient vehicle for both sneers and slanders in a newspaper at the head of whose columns stands the name of the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. In face of such charges so gravely affecting my personal integrity, and so circulated, I am unwilling to remain silent.

### SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

It is charged and insisted that in the Legislature of 1868-9 I favored the issue of Special Tax Bonds, and that I was a friend to the legislation that fixed that debt upon the people. The facts are these: At the summer session of 1868 appropriations were made to various railroads, and among them to the Chatham and Tarboro Road, to the Chatham Road and to the Western North Carolina, for none of which did I vote except for \$300,000 to the Williamston and Tarboro Road. In October, 1868, these Bonds were issued and went into the hands of the Presidents of the several companies. When the Legislature met in regular session in November, 1868, it was concluded that these bonds were unconstitutional and void. Some of them had been used by the President of the W. & T. Rail Road, and by the President of the Chatham Road, in making *bona fide* purchases for those roads. A bill passed the Senate to allow the Presidents of these three roads to return to the treasury these void bonds and get others in their place of like amount to those returned, which were thought to be valid. My decided views on this bill, were: 1st: That the actual *bona fide* obligation incurred with these bonds for which the State was to be benefited, ought to be redeemed, when those who had taken them did not have notice. This amount, however, was but small. In this I thought the honor and credit of the State were involved. 2d: That the feature of the bill which authorized the issuing of other bonds over and above what was necessary to redeem those *bona fide* obligations, ought to be stricken out. The bill was passed under the call of the previous question, and my only chance to move to amend was to vote with the majority, which I did. I was out off the first day by a motion to adjourn and the second day by the motion to reconsider being made by another member and a friend of the bill. After that nine other separate and distinct bills were before the House, (eight of which passed,) to appropriate Special Tax Bonds to the Railroads, not one of which did I vote for but opposed as best I could.

I believed then and believe now that the Legislature was limited in its power to tax the property of the State to sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the \$100 worth of property, and that this must include all taxes. In February 1869, I tried to have that feature made a part of the Revenue Bill for the express purpose of defeating the Special Tax Bonds as I then so declared. At the session of 1869-70 I was the mover in the House of their repeal and repudiation. And in the Convention of 1875 I sought to have it put in the Constitution that the people should never be taxed to pay them. I have always been an enemy of the Special Tax Bonds and always expect to be.

My hostility to all the Special Tax legislation was so well known at the time, and not apprehending that a day would ever come when I would be charged with favoring such legislation, the fact that the record was left as it now stands gave me no concern.

### THAT I MISSED ROLL CALL.

How many times I did miss I do not know; probably quite as many times as charged. There were many special tax bills for local purposes in different counties. I could not vote for any of them and very frequently failed to vote on them at all. In addition to this I often refused to vote on either side of a question before the House as the only means of fighting the villainies of that Legislature, thus in many notable instances defeating them. It is now only after the lapse of more than ten years, during which time I have been almost continuously before the people, that a whisper even has been heard impeaching my fidelity to my constituency. Until now I have been universally commended for my course then.

### BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

So long as the charges against me affected only my political record, grave though they were, and so long as my helpless physical condition was ascertained, I was content to remain silent; but now that I am

charged with positive bribery and corruption I am forced to the only redress my position as the Chief Magistrate of your State leaves open to me, that is to say, a plain statement of the facts to you. I am charged with having corruptly received from JOHN F. PICKEREL \$1,500.

The circumstances under which I received the money were these: In 1865 I went into a mercantile partnership with a gentleman who afterwards became my brother-in-law. The business was fairly prosperous, and in 1868 I sold to him my interest, taking his obligation for the purchase for about \$5,000. In the summer of 1868 I was in Raleigh. In the fall of that year I was on duty as an elector for my district in the SEYMOUR and BLAIR campaign. From November, 1868, till April, 1869, I was in Raleigh. In November, 1869, I again returned to Raleigh, where I remained until about April 1, 1870, when I returned home to find my brother-in-law in failing health and business, and myself not only a loser of \$5,000, but involved for him in the city of Norfolk for some \$4,000. I was not able to pay in full. Not wanting this indebtedness to hang over me, I asked for and obtained a compromise for cash, to meet which I wrote to Col. JOHN D. WHITFORD, who was then living in New York, to go to see Mr. BALTZER, of the firm of BALTZER & TAAR, Bankers of that city, and try to get for me \$1,500 on long time, explaining to him my condition and the cause of my needs. The reason I applied to Mr. BALTZER was that in the winter of 1869-70 he was in Raleigh and stopped at the Yarrow House, where I was also boarding. I was introduced to him and frequently saw him. He mentioned to me that he thought Special Tax Bonds, which were then very low, a good investment, and that he intended to put his money into them largely, and asked me what I thought of it. I replied to him he had better see the Treasurer and Governor. He said he did not think they represented the tax-payers, while I did, and he preferred my opinion. I told him I did not think the white people of the State would ever pay one dollar of them; that for one, I would not vote to pay a dollar of them nor would I vote for any man that would. This conversation was several times repeated, and the result was that he declined to purchase the bonds, and when he was leaving he said to me he was satisfied from what he had seen that I was correct, that he felt under great obligations to me for having by my advice saved him much money, and was warm and earnest in his expressions as to the service I had done him, assuring me that if ever he could serve me in any way, I had only to let him know how it could be done. It was the warmth and the earnestness of these assurances so recently given me that led me to apply to Mr. BALTZER, when I had need of money. When Col. WHITFORD received my letter he was, as he afterwards told me, in Mr. PICKEREL'S office, and mentioned the fact of having received the letter and its contents, and of his purpose to call on Mr. BALTZER in my behalf. Mr. PICKEREL, as Col. WHITFORD wrote me and has often told me since, said there was no need to take that trouble as he would gladly let me have the money, and drew his check at once for \$1,500 and handed it to Col. WHITFORD. This check Colonel WHITFORD sent me. I received it and did not hesitate to use it. I deposited the check with Messrs. C. W. GRANDY & SONS, in Norfolk, and drew upon it for different amounts in favor of my creditors there with whom I had made the compromise. I have since repaid to Mr. PICKEREL near \$1,400. The balance due is in judgment in Halifax county in the name of NINA PICKEREL, which I hope to be able to pay at no distant day.

### INSOLVENCY.

I am charged with being at that time and the present insolvent. That unfortunately for myself and my creditors is too true. In 1860 I left college with a debt of over \$2,000 hanging over me for money that I had borrowed to pay for my education, which was secured by a policy on my life. In May, 1861, I enlisted in the State Guard, under Capt. W. F. MARTIN. I was dangerously wounded in the arm and shoulder on the 14th of May, 1864. When the war ended, with my shattered arm in a sling, and with no possessions in the world but one suit of Confederate gray, and with this debt of \$2,000 with accumulated interest hanging over me, I went to work as best I could to make an honest living, and have struggled on ever since. Unfortunately for me, I was quickly forced to the front in politics, in consequence of the disfranchisement of so many of the older men in 1868. I never like to do anything in a half-hearted way and the campaigns through which I have gone have cost me no little. As a result of all of this, I am still in debt, a fact that I regret more than any one else can.

Painful as it is to me to go into all this, I have felt that after the bitter assaults on my character there was no other course left open to me. I have a clear conscience before my God, that I never knowingly wronged my State, or any fellow being, out of one penny in all my life, and if, to-day, I am still a poor man and in debt, it is because I devoted so much of my time and so much of the proceeds of my labor to the service of my party and State.

All the facts stated above are within the knowledge of witnesses now living, and

I have no fear for the result of any scrutiny, no matter how searching, or how rigid, and no matter even how harsh.

Very respectfully,  
THOS. J. JARVIS.

## THE GOVERNOR AND THE STAR.

We had occasion a few days ago to express our very great surprise that the Wilmington *Star* should have copied into its columns some very serious charges anonymously made against Governor JARVIS, without a word of doubt as to their truth or of correction when disproved by THE NEWS. In reply, our friend of the *Star* explains that when the charges in relation to Special Tax Bonds were disproved by THE NEWS, an editorial article had been prepared for the *Star* setting forth the facts, but for some reason was not published; and as to the charge of neglect of duty in the Legislature of 1868-9, it "gives the explanation [made by THE NEWS] very willingly." We are sorry that we cannot find the "explanation" as to the last charge in the *Star*, and regret that its editorial in regard to the first has not yet been published. This matters less, however, as the *Star* indicates that it has not forgotten "the dark days," by stating now (and late is better than never), "that our recollection of the carpet-bag days did not do everything at once originated with those who are working against Governor Jarvis's nomination by your approaching State Convention, to the office which he now so happily and acceptably fills. Of course I have sought to say against other aspirants for the position. All mentioned are worthy; one, at least, is my true and trusted personal friend and for him, were I in your State on election day, it would afford me as great pleasure as any act of my life to vote. But, just now, under all the circumstances, 'write me down' a Jarvis man. And this, principally, because I do not approve of the means resorted to to injure and weaken him."

Politically, here, things are in a rather effervescent state; Republican leaders have up to within the past week been very quiet and suave and meek; as 'umble even as ever was Uriah Heep. But now they begin to show their claws. That nasal misanthrope Teller, that witch-burning Hoar, that green-trail-ed Edmunds; that "Big-Injun-and-shot-Guns" Conkling, and various others of their ilk have become aggressive and demonstrative. The latter, with his sardonic sophistries and self-important strutting, (*vide* Blaine), has been particularly conspicuous in his efforts to provoke such debate as would lead to bitter and damagingly unpleasant scenes. South Carolina seems to be their choicest object of attack and misrepresentation. And it was hoped that the Senators of that State would treat all such assaults with silent contempt, because the object and purpose were so plain and palpable. But sometimes their audacity, their taunts and reviling grow unbearable, and then Hampton or Butler, or both, with quiet dignity but with earnest and telling force reply. And do it well too, so well and so gallantly and eloquently that those who may have wished that Southern Senators should keep silent, are glad and proud of the crushing manner in which these gentlemen "sit down" upon the fanciful and gangrened disturbers of the peace. But a noble sight it is to see "old Roman" that incorruptible and gifted Senator Thurman enter the arena of debate, as temporarily giving up the Presidency of the Senate, he occasionally does. The simile may be exactly *apropos*; but on such occasions he reminds me of a great big New Foundland dog, who snarled and barked at a gang of mongrel puppies and many whelps, at last turns upon them, gives each a shake and throws them contemptuously aside, to sink away with drooping tails, and with the prints of his teeth upon their necks! In him the Senate will soon lose its brightest ornament; why not let him move directly into the White House? No worrier man ever accepted it. That red "bandanna" which he waves is not typical of the ensanguined nether garment which the men on "the other side of the chamber" so delight to flaunt and flourish.

Now and then Dan Voorhees prances in. His attitude and bearing are magnificent—he is a "whole team," and is, probably, more dreaded and feared than any Senator on the Democratic side. Teller and Conkling had both, in unmistakable words, said that the Democrats were afraid to meet the "stalwarts" in debate; that they (the Democratic Senators) dared not advocate the measures for which they were willing and anxious to vote. This stirred up the "tall Sycamore of the Wabash," and the way in which he made them get to their holes and hiding places was superb. It's worth a thousand years of common-place things just to see and hear that red-headed Indian when thoroughly aroused. Space can't confine him—words can't depict him. I wish the people of North Carolina could see and hear him just one time. They, staid and considerate and even emotionless as some think them to be, would "go crazy" over him. Such a man I never saw—and I've seen several—a nobler or better specimen of American manhood I never expect to see or hear.

Mysterious whisperings and broad grins have been notably prominent amongst the "tar-heels" here for the past day or two. "Eh?" "Yes!" "So?" "No, now?" "Fact?" "Can't be!" "Yes 'tis." "Where?" "Oh, you're joking!" "Come and see." And the rumor developed itself into absolute certainty that "Old Joe" Hamlin of Sixth street had received a barrel of pure, white corn whisky, from the son of "Old Nick" Williams, of Yadin! Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, outside temperance men like ye writer hereof; all of us went thitherwards. And 'twas true—that rumor was! Nothing like it ever seen in Washington before; and the excitement intensified and aggregated.

Adjournment will most certainly not occur before the middle of June—indeed, July may find Congress still in session; but pray do not understand me as indicating any connection between that "moonshine" barrel and the continuance of Congressional labors. In fact, the "bar" is already about exhausted—so am I.

It is NOT necessary to ask attention to the Governor's letter to the people. Everybody will read it, and everybody will recognize the truth. Like all the Governor's papers, it is eloquent in its simplicity and strong in the presentation of facts. Speaking or writing, his words are not soon forgotten.

### Washington News and Gossip.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]  
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—I had the honor of an interview to-day with a well known North Carolinian who has just arrived from New York; whether he had been to learn of the "true inwardness" of the Best syndicate—Railroad matter. He says there is nothing serious in the apparent "stay of proceedings"; that everything contemplated in the sale will be satisfactorily accomplished, and that the men who made the purchase will most strictly and literally do all they have obligated themselves to do. Some difference of opinion—some varying ideas of the present and immediate policy to be pursued may have arisen amongst them; but on the great and main question of compliance in all respects with the contract, they are a unit. They will do all they can to do so. The road will be completed. The gentleman referred to believes as I do, that Governor Jarvis has acted most wisely and judiciously throughout the whole transaction; and that the hue and cry recently raised about a failure of the purchase, was due to everything at once originated with those who are working against Governor Jarvis's nomination by your approaching State Convention, to the office which he now so happily and acceptably fills. Of course I have sought to say against other aspirants for the position. All mentioned are worthy; one, at least, is my true and trusted personal friend and for him, were I in your State on election day, it would afford me as great pleasure as any act of my life to vote. But, just now, under all the circumstances, "write me down" a Jarvis man. And this, principally, because I do not approve of the means resorted to to injure and weaken him."

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## PASSION PLAY AT AMMERGAU.

A Remnant of the Middle Ages.

"THE GREAT SACRIFICE AT GOLGOTHA; OR, THE SUFFERINGS AND DEATH OF JESUS ACCORDING TO THE FOUR EVANGELISTS, WITH TABLEAUX FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT FOR CONTEMPLATION AND EDIFICATION."

[Baroness Taupheus in "Quits."] As the evening drew to a close, the melodious bells of the village church pealed long and loudly. The arrivals of strangers became still more frequent, carriage followed carriage, until the street was blocked up, and the unwieldy omnibuses scarcely found place to discharge their muffled contents. Mr. Nixon and his family had dined, and those around him supplied, on precisely the same succession of viands at the crowded table d'hôte of the inn, when the report of cannon and the sound of distant music caused fresh and, if possible, increased commotion in the room.

Some hurried to the windows, others rushed to the door, among the latter John, followed more leisurely by Nora. They reached the street in time to witness some violent efforts that were made to remove the various vehicles from their places, so as to open a passage for the procession of the Ammergau musicians, who were marching from one end of the long village to the other, playing slow and solemn music, intended to remind the assembled multitude that the vigil of the great holiday had commenced. They played well, and created much sensation as they passed by, drawing all the inhabitants of the village to their doors or windows, and most strangers fairly into the street.

\* \* \* The drums of the Ammergau musicians proclaimed the break of day. At a very early hour the next morning they beat a reveille through the whole village, which, with the sound of church-bells entering Nora's room through the still open casement, awakened her and her companion most effectually, and about the time she had completed her toilet the band commenced playing in a manner to draw her irresistibly towards the window. As she stretched out her head in eager attention, two other heads from neighboring windows were protruded, for the same purpose no doubt, but while one determinedly looked away, the other turned towards her with a cheerful "good-morning," and to hope she had slept well.

"Thank you—quite well. Is the representation about to begin?" "Not yet. But you ought to see the church and hear high mass; every one in the village who can sing will assist, and the performers in the drama consider it a duty to begin the day with Divine service." Early as it still was when John and Nora breakfasted, they found the village streets crowded to excess, and hundreds of people already on their way to the theatre to secure places. John persuaded Nora to go there also, assuring her that from day-break the arrival of spectators had been incessant, and that no theatre could possibly contain them all.

Perhaps he was right—at all events, figures in Oriental dresses and draperies began to flit about the village; groups of children assembled before the houses to have their costumes inspected; but the report of a cannon from the precincts of the theatre made all turn in that direction; and in the midst of a rather motley multitude, Nora and John found their way to the large inclosure formed by wooden planks, and alone remarkable from its enormous circumference.

A short flight of steps brought them into one of the boxes that were erected behind, and a little above the space that descended amphitheatrically to the orchestra, which contained seats for six thousand persons. The stage was of sufficient extent to suit this theatre and the great drama about to be performed on it. There was a proscenium of considerable depth, and beyond it a closed theatre of smaller dimensions, for the representation of interior scenes, and tableaux from the Old Testament; and this theatre within a theatre had at each side a building, with balconies, joined by arches to the side-scenes of the proscenium. Through these arches, two long streets of Jerusalem were constantly visible; and when the middle theatre was closed by its curtain, representing also a street in perspective, the whole formed a view of the city of Jerusalem.

Crowds of people soon began to pour in at all the entrances; and the various costumes of the different parts of Tyrol and Bavaria found numerous representatives, in the brightest and freshest colors. John found time to become an enthusiastic admirer of the black bodies and fantastic head-dresses of the women; while some vague ideas entered his mind, of procuring for himself one of those loose jackets and picturesque hats, that seemed to make "the commoners follow," as he expressed it to Nora, "look something like!" She paid little attention to his remarks, being at first too much occupied with the construction of the stage, and afterwards with the demeanor of the audience, as they defiled slowly between the benches, and reverentially took their places, as if in a church—even their greetings to each other were subdued; the men exchanged silent nods, the women whispered gravely, while spreading out their text-books, and seemed wholly occupied with the great drama about to be enacted.

It was curious that, on observing all this, Nora's doubts and scruples about the propriety of witnessing the representation returned in full force, and that she turned towards Torp, who, with Waldemar, had taken a place in an adjacent box, to see if he shared her uneasiness. Leaning forward, with an elbow placed on his crossed knees, his chin resting on his hand, he gazed at the landscape beyond the theatre, with a calm earnestness that might, perhaps, have reassured a less careful observer; but Nora would just then have preferred seeing him watching the progress of Waldemar's rapid sketch of the classical stage with its proscenium, or interested in the groups of picturesque peasants standing immediately below him.

To Waldemar she would not speak; how could a Tyrolean, accustomed from infancy to see his Saviour represented in every possible way, pictorial and sculptural, understand the fear of profanation with which a living representative inspired her? She herself believed she could, ten years previously, have taken her place among the spectators, with feelings of more curiosity and interest than of uneasiness and awe. Familiar then with pictures and images of the crucified Redeemer, not only in

churches and chapels, on the high-road, and beside the scarcely-trodden woodland path, but in every cottage, in every house, almost in every dwelling-room, while lithographs of the same mild face might be shaken from among the leaves of most books of prayer, she would have found far less to shock her in the representation than now filled her mind with anxiety and dismay. She recalled to her memory every argument that could tend to reassure her—it would be but a succession of living pictures, she had heard they were eminently well-arranged, the performers were simple, religious peasants, full of enthusiasm, deeply impressed with the necessity of fulfilling a solemn vow, and with intentions and objects as pure as could be found on earth.

As the echo of the last cannon was lost in the surrounding hills, the overture commenced. Soon after the chorus filled the proscenium, and all Nora's remaining scruples were absorbed in the most intense interest. The stage arrangements possessed all the charms of novelty to her, and with the assistance of a text-book, she easily followed the leaders of the chorus, as, generally singing, but occasionally reciting, they explained the tableaux represented on the inclosed and smaller stage, or prepared the audience for the next act of the drama, while exhorting them to devotion and repentance.

And this chorus, so fantastically dressed in white tunics, colored sandals, girdles, and mantles, with crown-like plumed head dresses, soon became so familiar, as not in the least to detract from the reality given to all else by the bright daylight, the summer sky with its passing clouds, and the pasture land, hills and woods, seen beyond the streets and above the houses of Jerusalem.

It would be difficult to describe Nora's feelings as the representative of Jesus appeared on the scene, but so completely did the person and manner of the artist performer satisfy her high wrought expectations, that dissatisfaction or disappointment was certainly not among them. She perceived instantly that what was then before her, would take the place of all the pictures and statues she had ever seen, and remain indelibly impressed on her mind forever. It was, therefore, this one deeply interesting figure, with the pale face, finely chiseled features, and parted waving hair which has become typical, that she followed with breathless interest and anxiety throughout, and never did the eminence of the character of Christ strike her so forcibly, or the worthlessness of mankind, and the ignoble motives that are the springs of their actions become so glaringly apparent as on this occasion. The monologues of the principal actors, showing the current of their thoughts without reserve, made each as it were a psychological study, yet so simple and forcible, as to be within the comprehension of the most illiterate among the audience. The sending of Jesus from one tribunal to another, the wish of those who knew his innocence to avoid the responsibility of his martyrdom, yet determined that he should suffer, his being forsaken by every friend at the moment of danger, in short, all that habit enables us to read and hear read almost unaltered, and as a matter of history, was brought before Nora, with a force so perfectly irresistible that, various and eloquent as had often been the sermons she had heard, excellent and celebrated as were the pictures she had seen, never had she been moved as on the present occasion. A skeptic might perhaps have followed the representation with criticizing curiosity, a less imaginative mind with calm self-possession, Nora forgot herself, time, place, spectators, everything, and saw, heard, and felt, with a vividness that at length completely overwhelmed her. As the crucifixion was completed a shudder of horror passed through her whole frame, a sensation of extreme cold seemed to chill her blood, and after some ineffectual efforts to control, at least outwardly, her emotion, she bent down her head and covered her face with her hands, remaining motionless, until roused by a whisper from Waldemar.

"Mademoiselle," he said, "allow me to advise you to leave the theatre now; another scene might weaken an impression well worth preserving in all its strength." Nora rose, looked back for a moment, saw the commencement of the removal from the cross, and soon after found herself outside the wooden building with Waldemar and John, both more tranquil than she had yet seen them, as they walked slowly beside her towards the silent and deserted village.

The pause at the end of the first four hours of the performance had been that day unusually short in consequence of a threatening thunder storm, which, however, had greatly heightened the effect of the latter part of the drama by the gloom cast on the scene from the darkening clouds and the incessant rolling of distant thunder. A favorable wind seemed now about to waft the storm away from Ammergau, and leave the evening sky clear and cloudless.

Followed by Torp at a distance, which his curiosity to hear what they were saying induced him by degrees to lessen, Waldemar and Nora reached the cottage, which they had left much about the same time in the morning. The door was open, and Nora entered, turning into the little sitting-room, while Waldemar, instead of following, remained outside, and leaning on the window-sill looked into the room, apparently continuing their conversation, when he observed: "So you have no curiosity—no wish—to see Pfungser? Not even when I can assure you that you will not be at all disappointed by a nearer acquaintance with him? His resemblance to the pictures of our Saviour does not lose in the least by close observation and accords perfectly with all our preconceived ideas. Let me delay my departure for an hour, and take you to his house."

"No, thank you," said Nora, quickly, "not for any consideration would I see him in another dress. I intend to forget that he exists otherwise than as he appeared to me this day. Not even ten years hence would I desire to witness this great drama again; he will then most probably have lost in appearance some of his present eminent advantages, and I wish to preserve the impression made on me to-day as pure as may be, and as long as possible."

In the year 1633, when the village was visited by a devastating and contagious disorder, the monks of Etal induced the parish to make edifying contemplation, they would every ten years publicly represent the Passion of Jesus, parish that had made the vow was immediately freed from the pestilence.

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# THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

## The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Nearly stationary barometer and temperature, partly cloudy weather with southerly winds.

## The Temperature.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's registered thermometer, Saturday, May 29, 1880:  
6 o'clock, a. m., 74; 3 o'clock, p. m., 90  
12 " " " 82 " " " 81

## CITY AND COUNTY NOTES.

One marriage license was issued yesterday.

Not an item appeared on the Mayor's book yesterday.

A stray red-game bantam cock has taken up his quarters in Capital square.

Nobles, Lane & Co., have had their lively stable connected with the telephonic exchange.

We regret to learn that Capt. J. J. Fray is quite sick. He is threatened with bilious fever.

Laura Lewis, colored, who was sent to jail Friday in default of bail, gave bond yesterday and was discharged.

The city guard-house has been thoroughly scoured and whitewashed and presents quite an inviting appearance.

A new instrument of torture made its appearance on the streets yesterday. It consists of a fan with a penny trumpet attachment.

Fab. Smith, committed to jail some time since on a charge of stealing hay, gave bond yesterday for his appearance at court and was released.

The closing exercises of Messrs. Fray & Morson's high school will take place next Friday night. Hon. A. S. Merrimon will deliver the address.

THE "PASSION PLAY," now on the stage at Amerson, is well described in this morning's News by the Baroness TAUPHOURS, a daughter of Lord Chief Justice ERSKINE.

Mr. Matthew Eddins, a Wake county farmer, who lives near Eagle Rock, is 90 years old, but he cut a new tooth the other day for all that. This case will be considered at the Dental Convention next week.

The political situation will not disturb the minds of John Seales, Matthew Hairston, Frank Melbane nor Alfred Smith, for Deputy Sheriff James Ellington of Rockingham lodged them in the Penitentiary yesterday "far from the wailing crowd."

The grass on the government lot in rear of the Post Office is independent of weather. It gets its water by means of the hose and steam pump in the basement of the building. The grass got a thorough watering and the building a thorough washing yesterday morning.

Next week Mr. W. J. Weir, contractor for John S. Johns will commence building a brick store 45x60 feet, 2 stories high. The location of the new building is the Johns lot on Hargett street adjoining the Central Hotel, and Mr. Weir contracts to have it finished in two months.

From a friend who was present we learn that the commencement exercises of Professor Duckett's Academy at Apex were held on Thursday night. The address was delivered by Col. L. L. Polk. Our informant adds that the address was very fine, the audience very large, and the girls very pretty.

The drought has become so dry that the persons who put letters in the postoffice directed to Mr. Marshall Holt, Durham, and W. R. Franklin, Goldsboro, and a package to V. D. Lawrence, Durham, could not find enough moisture to stick stamps on them with. But unless they do and unless the person who started a magazine to Master J. T. Bunch, at Winfall, Perquimans county, puts on two cents more, those letters, that package and that magazine won't go.

## DEPARTMENT NOTES.

State Auditor Love returned to the city yesterday.

The Treasurer received \$29,000 of old bonds for exchange yesterday. This makes a total of \$78,600 for the week.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The collections and deposits of Internal Revenue in the Fourth District of North Carolina, for the week ending on May 29, 1880, were:

Monday	8 426.14
Tuesday	723.63
Wednesday	2,559.78
Thursday	3,750.55
Friday	12,234.
Saturday	964.10
Total	88,666.34

DECORATION DAY PROGRAMME.—The following order of exercises for the decoration of the Federal Soldiers graves: Issued by the committee of the ex-Union soldiers residents of the city. The organization will meet at the National cemetery at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. Capt. T. F. Lee acting as President; prayer by the Rev. J. S. Watkins, chaplain. Address by Judge J. W. Alberson, poem to be read by C. B. Fairchild; decoration of the graves. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MINUTE BOOK.—We saw yesterday a very fine minute book presented to the Society of Alumni of the University by Colonel W. L. Saunders, the Secretary and Treasurer of that body. The assistant secretary, Mr. E. B. Engelhard, was busy preparing it for the meeting at the commencement next week.

RUNAWAY.—A country team brought a load of cotton to a yesterday, unloaded in Baptist grove, got frightened, ran away, tore down two gate posts and a lamp post, turned the wagon over and stopped.

ATHLETIC.—A wrestling match yesterday was followed by a quarrel which gave good promise of culminating in a first class fight, but just at this juncture the chief of police appeared on the scene and broke up the fun.

## CHURCH NOTICES.—Services at the different churches of the city will be held to-day as follows:

First Baptist.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. *Edenton Street Methodist.*—Services at 11 a. m. and at night at 8 p. m. Rev. C. F. Woodward, of Elizabeth City, will preach. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. *Second Baptist Church.*—Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. R. Gwaltney officiating. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. The ordinance of baptism will be administered after the morning service.

*Church of the Good Shepherd.*—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. E. R. Rich officiating.

*Christ Church.*—Services at 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Rev. A. S. Smith, D. D., officiating. Sunday-school at 4 p. m. *Person Street Methodist.*—Services at 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. Dr. Burkhead; and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 p. m.

*First Presbyterian Church.*—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Watkins. This is the last service to be held in this church until the repairs are completed. Notice will be given in reference to temporary place of worship in a few days.

*Second Presbyterian Church.*—Services in the Chapel of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind at 11 a. m., by the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Rev. H. H. Tucker, D. D., formerly Chancellor of the University of Georgia, preaches the Baccalaureate sermon at Chapel Hill next Wednesday. Dr. Tucker will then come to Raleigh on a visit to Dr. Skinner, and will preach at the First Baptist Church in this city next Sunday, a week from to-day. Dr. Tucker is said to be a very powerful thinker and speaker.

## DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Bishop Lyman's appointments:

Sunday, June 6th, Fayetteville.—Ordination.

Sunday, June 13, St. George's, Hyde county.

Monday, June 14, p. m., Swan Quarter, Hyde county.

Tuesday, June 15, Makelyville, Hyde county.

Thursday, June 17, Zion Church, Beaufort county.

Sunday, June 20, Scotland Neck.—Ordination.

Tuesday, June 22, Gaston.

Wednesday, June 23, Ridgeway.

Thursday, June 24, Warrenton.

Friday, June 25, Henderson.

Saturday, June 26, Kittrell.

Sunday, June 27, Louisville.

CALISTHENICS.—A large crowd was assembled in the chapel of the Peace Institute last evening to see the exercises of the calisthenic class. The exercises were full of interest and, so far as our limited acquaintance with the subject enable us to judge, must be of great benefit both to the health and grace of the fair practitioners. The exercises were gone through with in time to music and every step and every movement was executed with an accuracy which speaks volumes for the thoroughness of the training to which the class has been subjected. The young ladies all did so well that it would be ungracious to express an opinion as to who was best. In fact it would be hard to particularize any one where all were so near excellence.

STATUTORY ADJUDICATIONS.—A neat law book bearing the above title has been placed on our table by Messrs. A. Williams & Co. its publishers. This book is the work of Judge Tourgee whose "Code with Notes" and Digest of Cited Cases received so much commendation from the profession. It contains a list of decisions constraining Battle's Revised, the Revised Code, a supplement to the Code with Notes, and a chart of parallel decisions. The book will be found of value to lawyers.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Friday last. Its next session will begin on the 3rd Wednesday of May 1881, at a place to be selected by the Bishop and a standing committee.

JUSTICE'S COURT.—There seems to be a combative boom in the court just now. Justice Sorrell, of Cedar Fork township, reported yesterday that the whole Jones family of his bailiwick had been on their unse. The first case was that of Quillie Jones and Ben, her husband, who appeared in answer to a warrant charging that they did mutually assault and beat each other. The happy pair contributed a dollar each to the school fund, paid the costs and made room for Cindy Jones and Adeline Booth, who were indicted for wool pulling. The Justice thought Adeline was the aggressor, and at his urgent request she furnished bail in the sum of \$50 to give the frequenters of the Court House an opportunity to see her on the 1st day of the ensuing term of the Superior Court for the county of Wake. But Cindy had been decorated with war paint, and when the next case was called she stepped to the front in company with one Giney Weatherston to explain why they sought to pound each other. The Justice now thought it time to check Cindy in her mad career, and hint to her that unless some one would beat \$50 to nothing on her appearance at Court she would not be distressed with fears of dog-bites in early June. The Justices of House's Creek township are investigating dog and cow quarrels and human affairs, but we are unable to get any reliable report of the details of their proceedings.

Justice Barbee also had his hands full yesterday. He first had Alex. Polk before him charged with assault with deadly weapons. Alex. was very obstreperous when the case was called for contempt of court and was sent to jail for contempt of court until 5 o'clock, when his case was again called and continued until Monday. The next was a civil case for the possession of a horse between Gaston Stafford and Nathaniel Warren. The horse was adjudged to be Stafford's property and was delivered to him. In this case the parties were represented by counsel, Mr. J. C. L. Harris for the plaintiff and Messrs. Bledsoe and Wilder for the defendant.

The case of Eliza Fleming charged with the larceny of a goose was continued until Monday.

The cases of Dan Fleming and Screva Jones were disposed of in like manner.

A case of A. B. was disposed of by a fine of a penny and costs, and court adjourned.

WILSON COLLEGIATE SEMINARY.—We return thanks for an invitation to attend the commencement of the above named institution, of which Prof. J. B. Brewer is principal. The exercises will take place on Wednesday and Thursday next, and the programme is as follows: Meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held in the chapel of the Seminary on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Calisthenic exercises by the young ladies Wednesday evening at 4 o'clock. Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock the annual address will be delivered by Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D.; reading of essays by the graduating class and the annual report of the principal.

And on Thursday night the musical entertainment will come off under the supervision of Miss Emma Hahr.

## PERSONAL.

Hon. J. B. Killbrew, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Tennessee is in the city. He is a graduate of Chapel Hill and will visit the University at the approaching commencement. Mr. Killbrew is one of the most eminent Agriculturalists in the Union and has worked a great change for the better in the agriculture of his native State. He is also a special agent of the Census Department to collect information about the cultivation and production of tobacco in the United States.

Maj. J. W. Wilson, late President of the W. N. C. Railroad is quartered at the Yorkborough. The new President, Mr. W. J. Best, is expected to-day.

Rev. C. F. Woodward of the Virginia Conference, is in the city, en route to Chapel Hill to preach the annual sermon before the Y. M. C. Association.

## The Horner School.

[Reported for THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

On Thursday evening the Academy at Henderson was festooned with evergreens and crowded with many visitors, male and female, as the building could contain.

The programme consisted of declamation, dialogue, and theatricals by the students of the school with interludes of music and song by the pupils of Mr. Parham's school. The exhibition was creditable; the careful selection of the pieces declaimed, the handsome manner in which the boys acquitted themselves, reflected credit alike on them and their teachers, and showed that this most excellent preparatory school, continued to maintain the highest standard of merit so justly gained by the celebrated teachers, father and son.

The boys represented almost every section of the State and some from Virginia. They were the recipients of a number of bouquets thrown on the stage from an appreciative audience.

It is the purpose of the principals at the opening of the school in the fall to introduce the military feature.

## APEX ACADEMY.

Apex, May 29.—A large audience assembled at Apex on Friday night to witness the closing exercises of Apex Academy. These consisted of music led by Mrs. Wiley, reading of compositions, &c. The pupils acquitted themselves handsomely, and showed that they had been well taught. Some of them read compositions of decided merit. A committee had examined the pupils on the previous day, and awarded prizes to the following: To Frank Ellington, for good spelling, a copying pencil; Miss S. A. Luther, for improvement in penmanship, a gold pen; E. B. Atkinson, for head marks in dictionary class, an ornament of bead work, by an Iroquois Indian; Miss C. F. Betts, for parsing all of her examinations without any mistake, \$2.50 in gold.

This school is conducted by Prof. Duckett, formerly editor of the Rockingham Courier, and the roll shows that 55 pupils attended it during the present session. The fall session will resume on Monday, 26th of July, and Prof. Duckett expects to employ a first-class lady assistant.

After the reading of the compositions, Prof. Duckett introduced Col. L. L. Polk, who had been invited to deliver an address. Col. Polk spoke for more than an hour to a very attentive audience. His speech was received with great interest; many of his eloquent thoughts impressed his hearers very forcibly. Some of his touching remarks brought trickling tears to the mothers' eyes. The people are justly proud of Col. Polk, and feel that he is doing a work for North Carolina that will be permanent in developing the resources of the State, and make his name ever shine in the brightest pages of the history of our noble State.

We hope to have a grand picnic sometime during the summer, when we wish to have Col. Polk to speak more particularly to our farmers. If we do, Mr. Editor, we shall expect you to attend.

## GRANVILLE CROPS.

Wilson, N. C., May 27, 1880.—Saltry, dry weather. Wheat continues to look promising but the oat crop is failing rapidly for lack of rain. Corn is generally up and mostly worked out while not much tobacco is planted for two reasons; lack of plants and lack of seasons. The unfavorable season has made horticulture a partial failure.

Trade is reasonably good here from the fact that the tobacco farmers around here are realizing good prices for their tobacco and are bringing in the money. Last week Dr. D. Coleman White sold 1100 lbs. at \$50 per cwt. cash.

Our policies are not much muddled just now, for the people generally and our delegates, those that we have seen, are for D. G. Fowle for Governor and General Cox for Congress.

## FRANKLIN CROPS.

Franklin, N. C., May 27, 1880.—The weather generally is warm, fair and dry. Oats are looking badly, but wheat was never better. Corn and cotton are making a fine start. Business is as lively as usual for the time of the year. The cotton choppers deposit their nickels quite freely of Saturdays.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thomasville, May 28, 1880.—Please give notice that visitors to the commencement of Thomasville Female College can buy return tickets at 6 cents a mile of all agents of the R. & D. and N. C. R. R. in North Carolina. Tickets on sale June 1st and 2nd, good for four days from date of sale.

## What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The High Point Mercury reports good rains in Guilford, and its farmers happy in the prospect of an abundant yield of wheat.

Rowan wheat; the Salisbury Examiner says, is promising better than it did a few weeks ago and a fair average crop is now expected.

Cabarrus, says the Concord Register, says has had good rains, and its farmers are hard at work, but the wheat harvest does not turn out well.

Trinity commencement will be on June 9th and 10th. Rev. J. R. Brooks preaches the theological sermon; Col. Walter Clark, of Raleigh, delivers the address, and Dr. Winfield, of Arkansas, preaches the annual sermon.

The heaviest rain of the season fell in this section of the State, on Sunday evening last, says the Winston Republican. Farm-ers from the country report great damage to the grass on their meadows, as well as to their tobacco lands, resulting from overflows caused thereby.

The Lenoir Topic says that the timely rains of Saturday night, Sunday and Monday have had good effect on the growing crops. It is now thought by experienced farmers that the wheat will not average much more than a half crop.

The rains which have fallen within the past week, says the Statesville Landmark, have done a world of good. While wheat had been benefited by the drought, oats, corn, cotton and the gardens were beginning to suffer, and the rainfalls were most timely.

The Charlotte Hour says that an improvement in the class of cotton choppers, having one or more looms, operated by a crank or similar means, and working across the rows of plants, or at right angles to the direction in which the machine advances, has been patented by Mr. John T. Sustaite, of Mecklenburg county.

The Scotch and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians live the longest (and nightly useful) lives of any people we know. Ireddell county last week, as we see by the Landmark, Mr. Andrew W. Morrison, in his 87th year; Mrs. William Burton, in her 86th; Col. Fergus Stevenson, aged 89 years; and Wm. F. Cowan, Esq., aged 81.

The Statesville Landmark says that "583 of the soldiers who went out from Ireddell lost their lives in the Confederate service. This is a splendid though a sorrowful record for the county, and the town can show one proportionally good. Over forty of the young men who went from the then small village of Statesville, lost their lives in the service. The record has been preserved, and their names appear on it. Statesville and Ireddell county gave to the Confederacy between 600 and 700 lives—probably nearer 700 than 600."

The Wilmington Review says that corn loses one-fifth by drying and wheat one-fourteenth. From this the estimate is made it is more profitable for farmers to sell unshelled corn in the fall at 75 cents than at \$1 a bushel in the following summer; and that wheat at \$1.25 in December is equal to \$1.50 in the succeeding June. In the case of potatoes—taking those that rot and otherwise lost—together with the shrinkage, there is but little doubt that between October and June the loss to the owner who holds them is not less than 33 per cent.

## STATE POLITICAL NOTES.

A telegram from Fayetteville last evening informed us that Cumberland yesterday instructed for Jarvis and endorsed Robinson. Another from Concord announced that the Calabazas delegates were yesterday instructed for Jarvis and Robinson. Another told of the Lenoir meeting, at which no instructions were given and the County's vote is equally divided between Jarvis and Fowle. Burke also appointed uninstructed delegates who will give the county's vote for Jarvis. From Craven, Beaufort and Union, whose conventions were to have been held yesterday, we are without intelligence.

General Seales may be said to be another excellent Democrat in the race for the gubernatorial nomination. At least, so we construe the following from the Greensboro Patriot: "The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer is right when he says: 'I happen to know that, if nominated, General Seales will accept, &c.' General Seales is not a candidate for the office of Governor. He has never authorized any person to say that he would decline the nomination if tendered to him by the State Democratic Convention at Raleigh on June 17th. On the contrary, however, if the people of North Carolina want General Seales to be their Governor, and should so express themselves by tendering him the nomination on the 17th day of June next—he will accept it."

The Wilson Democratic county Convention met on Tuesday last and appointed delegates to the State Convention. The resolutions expressed no preference for any of the officers to be elected except in the case of Attorney-General Kenan. As to him it was resolved "that Wilson county contemplates with pride the career of her worthy citizen the present Attorney-General of the State; that she holds with grateful appreciation the endorsement which he received from more than one hundred thousand Democratic votes in 1876; and that encouraged by such an overwhelming sanction, she ventures to bring him once more as a candidate for reelection to the exalted position which he now adorns, feeling assured that he will command the ready homage of that great party whose rewards are the meed of the ablest and purest of its followers."

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

The tonnage in the United States mercantile marine on the 30th of June, 1861, was 5,539,813. At the close of the war it was 5,096,782; and on the 30th of June 1879, it stood at 4,163,651. The tonnage reached its lowest point in 1869, but increased to 1875, when it stood at 4,853,732; but for the last four years it has again decreased each year as shown in the total for 1879.

A statement has been prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue showing the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the first 10 months of the current fiscal year, as compared with a like period of the previous year. In almost every instance the figures show a large in-

crease. From spirits there was an increase of \$7,388,846; from tobacco, \$1,823,977, and from fermented liquors, \$1,412,290. The aggregate receipts show an increase in favor of the present year of \$11,603,471. During the month of April there was an increase of \$2,860,384.

During a storm near San Saba, Texas, Thursday night, the family of P. M. Rountree took refuge in a cave. Two of the children were drowned in it, and Mrs. Rountree, a little daughter, and a young lady, were taken out in a drowning condition. Deluging rains fell, and hurricanes prevailed throughout all the northern part of Texas. A number of houses were blown down, and bridges and fences carried away, while many business houses in various towns and villages were flooded. More than twenty people are reported drowned.

The papers, consisting of a bill, answer, and cross bill, in the Christianity divorce suit were filed at Washington on Friday. Mrs. Christianity is charged with infidelity, and she charges Senator Christianity with having brutally treated her on many occasions, and endangering her life at one time, when her condition was delicate; with knocking her down at Lansing, Mich., and with forcing her, when he was intoxicated by opium and liquor, to flee from the American Legation in Peru, and take refuge in a neighboring yard. On this occasion, it is alleged, he furthermore threatened to blow her brains out. His most recent act of brutality, she adds, lies in his attempt to obtain a divorce on the ground that she has been unfaithful as a wife. She prays in turn, for a divorce, alimony, and the expenses of the suit. Mr. Christianity's counsel, it is said, will make no defence to the motion for allowance during the pendency of the suit, but will ask that it be granted to suit Mrs. Christianity's condition before her marriage.

## POLITICAL NEWS ITEMS.

The New York Herald figures up the votes of all the 756 delegates to the Chicago Convention on Wednesday next. It gives Grant 400; Blaine 217; Sherman 81; Washburne 14; Edmunds 34; Windom 10. Necessary to a choice 379.

To the Cincinnati Convention 434 delegates have been chosen. The Herald allots 184 to Tilden; 37 to Bayard; 40 to Seymour; 84 to Hancock; 49 to Thurman; 18 to Randolph; 15 to Field; 2 to English; 7 to Hendricks.

The New York Tribune makes up the Blaine side of Chicago. It allots Grant 315; Blaine 272; Sherman 110; Edmunds 36; Washburne 13. The Tribune cuts down Grant on the idea that the instructed delegates won't stick. And the negro Sherman delegates from the South won't. They will go for Grant.

The Nevada Democratic Convention Thursday elected six delegates to the Cincinnati convention, three for Tilden, two for Thurman and one for Field. The convention, however, by a vote of 58 to 36, declared Tilden the preference of the party.

## How a Married Woman Goes to Sleep.

"James, did you lock the door?"  
"Which do?"  
"The cellar door," says she.  
"No," says James.  
"Well, you'd better go down and lock it, for I heard some one in the back yard last night."

Accordingly, James paddles down stairs and locks the door. About the time James returns, and is going to get into bed, he remarks:

"Did you shut the stair door?"  
"No," says James.  
"Well, if it is not shut, the cat will get up into the bed-room."  
"Let her come up then," says James, ill-naturally.  
"My goodness, no!" returns the wife, "she'd suck the baby's breath!"

Then James paddles down stairs again, and steps on a tack, and closes the stair door, and curses the cat, and returns to the bed-room. Just as he begins to climb into his couch his wife observes:

"I forgot to bring up some water. Suppose you bring some in the big tin."  
And so James, with a muttered curse, goes down into the dark kitchen, and falls over a chair, and rasps all the tinsaw off the wall, in search of the "big tin," and then he jerks the stair door open and howls:

"Where the deuce are the matches?"  
She gives him minute directions where to find the matches, and adds that she would rather go and get the water herself than have the neighborhood raised about it. After which James finds the matches, procures the water, comes up stairs, and plunges into bed. Presently his wife says:

"James, let's have an understanding about money matters. Now, next week I've got to pay—  
"I don't know what you've got to pay, and I don't care," shouts James, as he lurches around and jums his face against the wall; "all I want is to go to sleep."

"That's all very well for you," snaps his wife, as she pulls the covers viciously, "you never think of the worry and trouble I have. And there's Araminta, who I believe is taking the measles."  
"Let her take 'em," says James, sticking his legs out as straight as two ramrods.  
"It seems to me you have no sense or feeling," whines his wife, "and if you had any respect for me you wouldn't eat onions before you come to bed. The atmosphere of the room from the smell of onions is horrid!"

"Well, go down and sleep in the kitchen, then, let me alone," says James.

Hereupon she begins to cry softly, but about the time James is falling into a gentle doze she punches him in the ribs with her elbow, and says:

"Did you hear that scandal about Mrs. Jones?"  
"What Jones?" says James, sleepily.  
"Why, Mrs. Jones."  
"Where?" inquires James.  
"I declare," says his wife, "you are getting more stupid every day. You know Mrs. Jones that lives at No. 21. Well, day before yesterday, Susan Smith told Mrs. Thompson that Sam Baker had said that Mrs. Jones had—"

## How Radical Conventions are Made.

[From the New York Times 26th.]

CHICAGO, May 25.—The highest disinterested estimate of Mr. Sherman's strength in the National Convention gives him 98 votes. Of this number, 35 are counted from the Southern States, as follows: From Georgia, 8; Mississippi, 6; North Carolina, 8; Tennessee, 6; and Louisiana, 7. It may be conceded that the Secretary has the Southern votes claimed for him. Still, there are many good reasons to believe that, despite every effort of his managers here, a majority of them will desert him before one ballot is taken in the national meeting. The force of this statement will be the better appreciated when it is remembered that nearly all Mr. Sherman's Southern supporters are colored men, who are fully aware of the undisputed fact that by favoring him they grossly misrepresent their constituents. Not only this. It is still further a fact that these colored delegates themselves, nearly every one is in heart in favor of the candidacy of Gen. Grant, and to that extent at least opposed to Mr. Sherman. Why, then, it may be asked, were they elected in his interest, and how, with such a universal feeling against him, was it possible for them to obtain credentials from a constituency of Southern Republicans? Without going into all the disgraceful details of the Sherman canvass in the South, it can be stated in this connection that Mr. Sherman through his friends and agents bought every Southern delegate whose vote he now claims. Bought them, perhaps not with so much money paid down, but with promises and actual appointments to Federal positions. But can they hold the votes so secured? The question is one which even the most sanguine of Mr. Sherman's managers are not always ready to answer in the affirmative. On the contrary, many of them are already displaying much anxiety in regard to the matter, and are at their wits' end to know how best to deliver the goods they seem to have secured. In North Carolina, Georgia, and Mississippi, it is now freely admitted that the colored men who were elected as Sherman delegates are not fully to be relied upon. Since the meetings of the State Conventions by which they were chosen, they have on nearly every hand been denounced as traitors to their race and to the best interests of their party. Their constituents, almost to a man, clamor loudly for the nomination of Gen. Grant, and heap unmeasured reproach upon their faithless representatives. Knowing all this, the Secretary's managers in the South have recently held numerous consultations, in the hope that there might be devised some means by which to hold their men. One plan, which originated in the fertile brain of a special agent in Georgia, and the details of which I learned while in Atlanta, a few days ago, was to get all the colored delegates into one house in Chicago, to provide them liberally with everything necessary to their creature comfort, and keep them so carefully guarded that the much-dreaded Grant men would have no opportunity of influencing them. Still further, the programme in question contemplates the purchase of railway tickets or the procurement of passes to and from Chicago for all Sherman's Southern delegates. And how much the colored men will be influenced by attentions of this sort will be understood when it is remembered that most of them are almost without a dollar in the world.

## Louisburg Female College.

[Reported for THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

The entry of the young ladies handsomely costumed who filed in the Chapel, headed by the teachers and keeping step with the music of the piano, was



# THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY, MAY 30, 1880.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### By Telegraph.

#### MARKET REPORT—NOON.

**NEW YORK, May 29.**—Money strong at 4. Exchange—long, 4.86; short, 4.84. State bonds quiet. Government bonds quiet. Cotton steady; sales 680; uplands 11 1/16; Orleans 11 13/16. Futures steady, at the following quotations: May none; June 11.40; July 11.37; August 11.33; September 11.23; October 11.13. Flour dull. Wheat—spring dull; winter firmish. Corn quiet. Pork dull at \$11.00. Lard steady at \$2.02. Sugar—Tennessee 2.02; Rio 2.03. Freight dull.

**BALTIMORE, May 29.**—Flour—better feeling; quotations unchanged. Wheat—Southern firmer and a shade better; Western spot higher; futures quiet. Southern red 1 1/2; white 1 3/4; amber 1 1/2; No. 1 Maryland 1 1/2; No. 2 Western winter red—spot and May \$1.34; June delivery \$1.34; July \$1.34; August \$1.34; September \$1.34; October \$1.34. Corn—Southern steady; Western spot higher; futures quiet. Southern white 56; yellow 56.

**LIVERPOOL, May 29.**—Cotton easier but not notably lower; uplands 6 1/16; Orleans 6 1/8; no statement of receipts to-day; sales 4,000 bales; for speculation and export 500; uplands, low middling clause, May delivery 6 1/16; June 6 1/8; July 6 1/8; August 6 1/8; September 6 1/8; October 6 1/8. Sugar—Tennessee 2.02; Rio 2.03. Freight dull.

#### MARKET REPORT—MIDNIGHT.

**NEW YORK, May 29.**—Money 3 1/2. Exchange quiet. Government bonds generally steady; five per cents 103 1/2; four-and-a-half per cents 101 1/2; four per cents 100 1/2. State bonds nominal.

Cotton steady; sales today 85 bales; last evening 265; uplands 11 1/16; Orleans 11 13/16; consolidated net receipts 2,292; exports to Great Britain 6,273; net receipts 188; gross 376 bales. Futures closed easy; sales of 6,000 bales at the following quotations: June 11.32; July 11.24; August 11.20; September 11.12; October 11.04; November 10.96; December 10.88. Southern flour unchanged and quiet. Wheat irregular, firmish and unsettled; settlement at 1.29; May 1.29; June 1.29; July 1.29; August 1.29; September 1.29; October 1.29; November 1.29; December 1.29. Corn stronger, closing somewhat unsettled; ungraded 22 1/2; No. 2 22 1/2; No. 3 22 1/2; No. 4 22 1/2; No. 5 22 1/2; No. 6 22 1/2; No. 7 22 1/2; No. 8 22 1/2; No. 9 22 1/2; No. 10 22 1/2; No. 11 22 1/2; No. 12 22 1/2. Sugar—Tennessee 2.02; Rio 2.03. Freight dull.

#### RALEIGH MARKETS.

##### Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, May 29, 1880.

Middling.....10 1/2

Low Middling.....10 1/4

Stripped Good Ordinary.....10 1/4

Middling Stubs.....10 1/4

Low Middling.....10 1/4

Tone of market weak.

##### City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY L. E. H. ADAMS.

Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, May 29, 1880.

Apples, dried.....8 a

Bacon, N. C., hog round.....12 a

Bulk Meats, clear.....12 a

Butter, North Carolina.....20 a

Beeswax.....20 a

Corn Meal.....67 a

Coffee, prime Rio.....16 a

Chickens, Spring.....14 a

Eggs, per dozen.....15 a

Flour, North Carolina.....6 7/8 a

Molasses, Cuba.....35 a

Oats, shelled.....35 a

Peaches, peeled.....12 1/2 a

Pears, white, per bushel.....1 25 a

Pork, North Carolina.....6 a

Rags, mixed.....1 1/4 a

Sugar, white.....2 1/2 a

Syrup, S. H.....20 a

Sweet potatoes.....75 a

Ferns—Oter.....5 00

Mink.....75

Fox.....90

Coon.....10

Muskat.....10

Rabbits.....3

Also for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

##### Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, May 29.]

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales reported of 100 casks at 2 1/2 cents per gallon for regular packages, being an advance of 1/2 c on last reports. Market firm.

ROSE.—The market opened firm at \$1.02 for strained and \$1.07 for good strained, with sales reported of 350 bbls. at \$1.10 for strained and good strained, and 2,000 bbls. good strained at \$1.10 per bbl. Also sales of 50 bbls. fine rosins at \$2.75 for (K) Good Low Pale, \$3 for M Pale, and \$3.25 for (N) Extra Pale. Market easier for these grades.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1.25 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market irregular at \$1.50 for yellow dip and \$2.25 for 2 1/2 for virgin.

COTTON.—The market was weak and lower

## STANDARD TEXT-BOOKS.

### The Cheapest & the Best.

Quotations:—  
Ordinary.....9 cents per B.  
Good Ordinary.....10  
Strict Good Ordinary.....10 1/2  
Low Middling.....10 1/2  
Middling.....11  
Good Middling.....11 1/2  
PEANUTS.—Small sales reported on a basis of 50c/60 cents for shelling stock, 70 cents for ordinary, 80 cents for prime, 90 cents for extra prime, \$1.00 for fancy, and \$1.05 for extra fancy. Market quiet.

#### RECEIPTS.

Cotton.....bales.  
Spirits turpentine.....267 casks.  
Rosin.....483 bbls.  
Crude turpentine.....4  
Crude turpentine.....387

#### Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, May 29.]

The market yesterday closed dull.

Good Middling.....11 1/2

Middling.....11

Strict Low Middling.....10 1/2

Low Middling.....10 1/2

Receipts for the week, 470 bales.

#### STRAY COW.

ON or about the 25th of December last there came to my place on Hillsboro road, four miles west of Raleigh, a Stray Cow of the following description: Light red color, white spot in forehead, both hind feet white, medium size; when taken up was in milk in order. The owner can get the cow by applying to me, proving property and paying charges.

LAFAYETTE LIGGON.

may 29-21.

#### The Hygeia Hotel,

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

Situated 100 yards from Fort Monroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a SUMMER RESORT.

Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, etc.

HARRISON PHOEBUS, Proprietor.

may 27-aug 27.

#### CIGARS. CIGARS.

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Send for Price List.

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BUY AT HOME AND SAVE MONEY.

Factory on Martin street, opposite the Post office, Raleigh, N. C. Box 50.

#### DO YOU WANT

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AND CAKES

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J. A. BRAGANZA,

BAKER AND CANDY MANUFACTURER,

16 Fayetteville street.

Cheapest, the cheapest lot ever offered in this city. Fresh French and plain cakes always on hand of my own manufacture. Fresh nuts, raisins, oranges, lemons, citron, &c.

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Third Reader.

Fourth Reader.

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Complete Speller.

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Clark's Brief English Grammar.

Normal Grammar.

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#### DAVIES' MATHEMATICS

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may 29-4m.

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